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PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

An exception to the general rule for male births to exceed female births is found in the native races of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Taking the figures for the colony proper for 1896 the following percentages are given:—

										To each			To each		
Race.							100 girls.			100 boys.					
European										102.37	boys	\mathbf{or}	97.69	girls	
Hottentot										104.16	"	"	96.01	"	
Fingo, Kafi	fir,	and	ıв	etc	hu	ana				99.65	"	"	100.35	"	
Malay										102.54	"	"	97.52	"	
Mixed and	oth	er								104.31	"	"	95.87	"	
All races,										102.15	"	••	97.90	"	
Other than	Eu	rop	ea	n,						102.02	"	"	98.02	"	

Placing the figures above quoted alongside of those given in the census table the following interesting comparison is given:—

	Fer	males	alive, 7th April, 1891,	Females born in 1896 to every 100 males.			
Race.		to e	very 100 males.				
Hottentot			91.97	96.01			
European			92.38	97.69			
Fingo, Kaffir, and Betchu	iana		101.86	100.35			
Mixed and other			101.13	95.87			
Malay			107.17	97.52			

A comparison of the census results for 1891 and 1875 as regards the old colony, *i. e.*, excluding Griqual and West and the Transkeian Territories, proves that the number of females to every 100 males of each race (except in the instance of the Malays) has increased two and a half per cent for Europeans, Fingoes, mixed and other, including Hottentots, and one-half of one per cent for Kaffirs and Betchuanas.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WEST INDIES.

Jamaica. Annual Report of the Registrar-General for the Year ended 31st March, 1897. From the General Register Office, Spanish Town, November 29, 1897, pp. 44.

This report is unusually valuable because it presents vital statistics from other colonies in the West Indies, and the registrar, Mr. S. P. Smeeton, hopes to make these comparative reports more perfect, thus presenting a "complete summary of vital statistics for the West